



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 13,632 號式十壹百陸千參萬壹第 日壹十月十一年柒十二月光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1901 聚利福 號壹十式月壹十年壹零百九千壹英港香 PRICE, 2 P.M. MONTH

CHAMPAGNE

JULES MUMM

PER CASE, PINTS, \$50; QUARTS, \$48.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815.
Who have consigned their Brandy to Hongkong
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KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned
Fine OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,
Sole Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
is obtainable in Hongkong of their Agents.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901.

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“SPECIAL BLEND” WHISKY

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Finest Scotch Whiskies

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8.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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8.45 p.m. to 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. very 1 hour.

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8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

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1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-

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JOHN D. HUMBERTS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1901.

1437

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THE pleasure of cycling consists in having

a first class Machine and the above Es-

tablissement is always leading in this respect.

We are Agents for the famous “NEW

HOWE” and “MONOPOLY” CYCLES,

and we also supply fittings of every description.

Bargains can be had in second hand Machines.

Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.

Enamelling specialities.

McKIRDY & CO.,

43 & 45A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1901.

1448

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CONSULTING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR

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PLANS and Specifications Supplied for any

Class of Engineering Work, Marine

Work, a Specialty: Designs prepared for

Small Coast Steamers, Light Draught Vessels,

Dredgers, Tug-Boats, Launches and Barges,

any Class or for Special Requirements.

New and Repair Work Supervised. Contractor

for the Supply and Erection of any type of

Machinery.

Telegrams: “BARLOW,” Hongkong.

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Hongkong, 12th June, 1901.

1450

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$5.50 per Cask of 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$3.30 per Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1901.

1444

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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CLARETS (COURCIER & ADETS) Per 1 Doz. Per 2 Doz.

Qts. Pts. Qts. Pts.

MEDOC (a really good dinner Wine) 37.00 59.00

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CHATEAU LABROU (a full and rich Wine of delicate flavour) 16.50 19.00

BURGUNDY.

CHAMBERTIN (a full-bodied Wine of excellent aroma) 27.00 29.00

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AYALA & CO. (extra quality, dry) 46.00 48.00

BOUSSILLON & CO. (Reserve Cuvee) 35.00 36.00

SAUMUR (“Dry Royal”) a splendid dry sparkling Wine 21.00 23.00

The above Wines are of exceptionally good value, and a trial will induce further purchase.

[1438]

CHOICE SELECTION OF SWEETS.

“Reviving sweets repair the mind's decay.”—POPE.

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ACCEPTABLE TO ALL

IS A

BOX OF CADBURY'S

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

A LARGE VARIETY IN FANCY BOXES AT POPULAR PRICES.

WATKINS. LIMITED.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,

66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brandy are favourably known all over the World.

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SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT

\$22.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY.—

THE “PALL MALL,”

\$20 PER DOZ.

LA TORRE SHERRY,

\$16.75 PER DOZ.

A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

C. P. & CO.'S OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY,

\$10.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS, THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

CHAMPAGNES.

POMMERY & GRENO SEC. & EXTRA SEC.

LOUIS ROEDERER GRAND-YIN SEC.

BOLLINGER & CO. EX. QUAL.

KRUG & CO. PRIVATE CUVEE.

RIESLER & CO.

PIPER HEIDSIECK GOLD FOIL

LANSON PERE ET FILS.

IRROY & CO. CARTE D'OR, EX. SEC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 20th November, 1901.

[1440]

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN'S ANISEED & LICORICE COUGH BALMAM.

For the Relief of all CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS, such as COUGHS,

COLDS, HOARSENESS, and SORENESS of the CHEST.

Price 50 Cents and \$1.

CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALMAM.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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THE ARRIVAL OF OUR NEW

SEASON'S

CONFECTIONERY

Comprising

SELECTIONS OF THE PUREST AND

BEST DESCRIPTION.

FROM

THE SIMPLEST QUALITY TO THAT
OF THE FINEST AND MOST
RECHERCHE CHARACTER,
IMPORTED FROM THE LEADINGLONDON AND PARISIAN
MANUFACTURERS.CHRISTMAS AND
NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

situation and in conjunction with the Emperor NAPOLEON III determined to make it a struggle to the bitter end. The position of the affair was shown to Prussia, already the most influential, though not the nominally leading state of Germany. Germany was then divided into a number of perfectly independent principalities, under a loose confederation, so loose in fact as to be altogether without binding force on the individual members; but Prussia was already laying the foundations for that fuller Bund which did not come into actual existence for nearly thirty years. Under the circumstances it was the natural expectation of England that Prussia would take some decisive part in checking encroachments of which, in accordance with all human precedent, she would herself, if successful, fall the first victim. Austria, so far as she could with the undeclared force of Prussia in her rear, threw in her part with the two allied nations of the west, and undertook to occupy the states then known as the Principalities, a position of importance in the struggle; but Prussia with the more northern of the German states took up an attitude of perfect indifference, where she did not rather show decided leanings towards the Russian side. The result was the war in the Crimea, which resulted, after the exhaustion of Russia, in the signature of a treat; wherein Russia gave certain guarantees for her future conduct. Looking back at that treaty after the lapse of more than half a century, it is plain to an intelligent observer that had Prussia thrown in her lot more decisively with the western Powers she would have been able to dictate terms far more advantageous to herself than those that actually accrued to her after the Peace of

Paris. Sentimental ties, surviving from the time of the "Holy Alliance" as a fact, bound together the sovereigns of Prussia and her big neighbour Russia; so much so that in the middle of her contest with France, when every political consideration pointed to her desiring close friendship with England, under her Iron Chancellor Prince BISMARCK, Prussia showed a dislike almost brutal to any association with Great Britain. Nor were matters altogether righted when the unity of Germany under the Kaiser became a settled thing, and all cause for aloofness might be fairly considered as past for ever. The struggle for commercial supremacy that followed, according to English principles did not necessitate any political issues; it was a struggle so far apart from the issues of peace and war, that winner and loser in the contest both had their reward, and it remained for Germany to take it out of the category of peaceful contests and convert it to a political basis of international ill feeling. More especially has this been the case in China; here the interests of the two countries are so similar that a practical agreement on a common basis afforded little practical difficulty. Both were desirous of commercial success, while in matters purely political there was little divergence. It was the interest of both that trade should be as far as possible unhampered, while neither was particularly desirous of merely territorial conquest, which would have created responsibilities out of all proportion to the advantages to be attained. The German Government was here distinctly in advance of German public opinion. We have from time to time made comments on the manner in which on the spot the views of the Government were being carried out, but in the policy of the Government we were on the whole able to coincide. Unfortunately the same could not be said of the policy, or want of policy, that other European nations, and more notoriously France and Russia, were pursuing. A mere lust for territory, independent of the uses to which that territory could be profitably put, was there the predominant factor, but, though the German Government did in the main show itself conscious of the unprofitable nature of such a policy the German people at large have not risen to its comprehension, and have been urging on their own Government a course which, if carried to its natural conclusion, would entail methods of a very similar nature. In this conflict of opinion it has appeared to the majority of Englishmen that Germany has not been sufficiently earnest in her opposition to the advances of Russia. Both Germany and England have rightly stood shoulder to shoulder in pressing on China a removal of those antiquated obstacles to the extension of trade, which were destroying the very vitals of the empire, but injurious as is Chinese exclusiveness, that of Russia, conceived in a spirit of narrow-minded selfishness far transcending the other, is a matter of far more serious importance. England has, she complains, been left alone to act as a buffer against this new policy of exclusion; while Germany, quite ready to take advantage of the results, has persistently refused to take her share in the burdens. It is in fact a repetition of the policy of the German states in the affair of the attempted conquest of Turkey fifty-five years ago. That now and then the people of England, left entirely without even sympathy in these efforts for the common good of all, should

ask themselves, *Cui bono?* is but natural, and certainly is no ground for complaint. We may in turn ask the German people, Is England the only one of the great Powers to whom the keeping open of the markets of the Far East is a thing of moment? We have unhesitatingly adopted in its fullness a policy that compels us to throw open to the world the benefits of such a course; and we do not desire to draw back from that policy. Neither do we parade that policy as a thing to entitle us to the unrestricted admiration of the world. We have accepted it with our eyes open, and because it seemed to be in the long run the most advantageous for ourselves, and we have shown our belief in it by not making it in the modern language of diplomacy, a thing of "reciprocity" to be set off against some other good thing to be conceded to us by others. Seeing, however, that in many cases others reap at least as great benefits as ourselves from this policy of ours, we feel justified in asking that our objects should at least not be misrepresented. Looking at the situation at the moment the present position of Europe is a thing of far greater immediate importance to Germany than ourselves. With a second NICHOLAS as her nominal head Russia has returned to that policy of universal grab that made her in the second quarter of the past century a menace to the peace of the world. Universal dominion is the idea, as prominent in the reign of the second NICHOLAS as ever it was in that of his great grandfather NICHOLAS himself. It is true, to humanity for humanity, that there have been forces at work preventing the accomplishment of such an aspiration

—NICHOLAS II, TSAR, ALEXANDER

JULIUS CESAR; and in more modern times, a GENGHIS KHAN, or a NAPOLEON, have all conceived such a dream, and mankind in each case has had to pay heavily for its dissipation. Nor has civilisation herself escaped scot-free. In each instance the worst sufferers have been those who left to their neighbours the task of stemming the stream that they should themselves have taken measures to oppose. Russia herself implored aid against the advances of the Mongol hordes, selfishly refused to aid in

the work, thinking her own frontiers were strong enough, but the forces of treachery did what arms might have been unable to accomplish, and Russia paid the penalty in two centuries of misery. Germany once before owed it to the western Powers that she had not to engage in a mortal struggle against her eastern neighbour. It is hardly the time for her now to throw reflections on England, who has twice come to her aid when her very existence was at stake.

The German mail of the 16th ult. was delivered in London on the 18th inst.

Yesterday the U.S. monitor *Monadnock* went out for practice, and the German gunboat *Tiger* arrived from Kobe.

La Man Chi, who at the Criminal Sessions on Monday was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for forgery, was found dead in his cell yesterday morning.

The Empire Comedy Company opens at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night with a variety performance, the attractions of which may be gathered from the advertisement appearing in another column. So highly have the *Musul* a paper spoken of our visitors that a most excellent show is anticipated, and the first night promises to attract a large house.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that in the coming winter there will be 31 German warships in foreign waters—namely, 20 on the Chinese station, four on the East American, three in the Mediterranean, and two each on the West African and the South Seas stations. There is, and will be, no German warship on the East African station owing to so many vessels being called away to China.

In connection with the alleged violation by Siamese of the Indo-Chinese boundary, reported by our Tonkin correspondent, a Bangkok paper says:—A Siamese Mission has just been despatched to the French frontier. We are not aware, however, that it is in connection with the above reported incident. It includes, we hear, the Palat Krom of the Survey Department, and it is said that the survey of the Nan boundary is in contemplation.

It is reported from Tokyo that the Corean Government has decided to set up a model silk-reeling factory at Seoul, with a view to encouraging sericulture. Reeling machines have been purchased at Tokyo. In China also reforms are being introduced into the industry, and an order for 100 sets of reeling machines was recently received in Tokyo. The Japanese Government has also applied to the Japanese Government for experts in sericulture, and has purchased a reeling machine.

The value of the eggs imported from China into Japan amounts yearly, it is said, to some 120,000 yen. Poultry-farmers in Japan, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, have now under consideration a proposal to address a petition to the two Houses of the Diet during the coming session to ask it to impose a heavy duty on eggs imported from China. The best way to stop the importation of eggs from China is to increase their production in Japan, but this, of course, would mean a reduction in price, which is not at all what the poultry-breeders want.

A branch of the French Banque de l'Indochine will shortly be opened in Canton.

Dr Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, had recently to undergo the amputation of a finger on account of the bite of a cobra from which he was extracting the venom. It was hoped that the serum studied by him in Cochinchina would prove efficacious, and this is presumed to have saved his life; but after some weeks amputation proved necessary.

The Duke of Berwick and Alba, who was a guest of Sir T. Lipton on board the yacht *Erin* during the international yacht races, died on the 15th ult. in New York. He was a lineal descendant of the natural son of James the Second, a distinguished soldier, who won the battle of Almazan. The late Duke was in his 52nd year. Curiously enough the Duke was still, under the sentence of attainder imposed upon his ancestor by the government which turned out the Stuarts.

Herr and Madame Marquardt arrived here yesterday by the American mail. They will give one concert next Wednesday night at St George's Hall, and the musical public may look forward to a treat, judging by reports from other parts of China and Japan. Our visitors cannot give more than one performance in this city as they are on a world's tour, and will go on to Manila from here. The particulars of the programme will be known in the course of the next few days.

An Amsterdam telegram states that the Royal Packet Navigation Company has ordered from the Netherlands Company of Shipbuilding that a small steamer destined for the traffic on the East Coast of Sumatra, and to be delivered in the short period of five months. The dimensions of the steamer, which is fitted out for the carriage of passengers and goods, are—Length, 124 ft.; width, 22 ft.; and depth, 9 ft. The engines will be constructed at the Netherlands

Manufactory of Railway Materials, &c., of

Amsterdam.

A book of *General Information for Intending Settlers in the Federated Malay States* has been issued by the Government there. The gist of the advice to intending settlers is "Stay away." The following schedule of wages for house servants, which is given in the book, is of interest:

House boy	... \$10 to \$15 per month.
Cook	10 to 15 "
Water carrier	7 to 10 "
Gardener	8 to 10 "
Serv. or groom (one for each horse kept)	9 to 12 "

Sir Thomas Epton, during his visit to Chicago, was asked to give his opinion on why the Americans had beaten the English in so many lines of commerce and manufacturing. He replied: "The Americans make foreign trade by selling people what they want. Englishmen lose by forcing upon people things they want people to want. The Americans pay higher wages, but more than make up for it by using improved machinery. As a result they find a market in England for everything they manufacture, and easily undersell us at home."

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With regard to the team of Australian cricketers which will visit England next summer, Mr. C. W. Alcock, secretary of the Surrey Club, to whom the task of making fixtures has been entrusted has received replies favourable to the undertaking from all first-class counties whose committees have met since the clubs have been communicated with. A programme for the colonials will be arranged at the meeting of county secretaries in December. Mr. J. McLaughlin, vice-president of the Melbourne Club, who is in England, has been in communication with the Melbourne cricket authorities on the matter.

Here are two specimens of the treatment of strangers (or supposed strangers) in foreign countries. Last month the Marquis de Sommery wrote to the Paris *Pres* indignantly complaining that his mother, his wife, and himself were "greeted at Calais with cries of 'A bas les Anglais'" hustled and stoned by a large crowd, and forced to seek safety in a shop. The other case is given in a telegram received in Madrid, stating that, according to advice given to Rio Muni in West Africa, native cannibals have captured and eaten a corporal and six soldiers of the Spanish Marine Infantry. The West African savages seem more thorough in their methods than those of Calais.

A terrible accident is reported to have occurred on Lake Baikal. A correspondent writes to us from Irkutsk that on the 26th October, during a violent storm on the lake, three barges in tow of the s.s. *Yukon* broke the tow-line and were carried away by the sea; one of them was cast on shore without causing any loss of life to its occupants, while another was smashed into splinters against big rocks, and 170 labourers who were on board were all drowned. It is also reported that owing to a violent snowstorm on the Chinese Eastern Railway, a passenger-train was wrecked near Onon station, killing 2 passengers and wounding 16 more; 2 post office clerks in charge of the mail-carriage were also severely wounded.

The Russian *Official Gazette* of the 9th of November published a report from M. de Witte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made to the Tsar, to the effect that on the anniversary of his Majesty's coronation, namely, November 3rd, the Trans-Asian Railway had been opened for traffic, from the Trans-Baikal station to Vladivostock and Port Arthur. The report also said that the prosecution of the enterprise had been attended with many difficulties but that these had been successfully overcome, and temporary traffic would be continued over the whole route from the date of its opening. The Port Arthur section of the road, however, was very roughly constructed, and it was anticipated that some two years would be required to get it into complete order.

The following team of the Hongkong Football Club will play H.M.S. *Redpole* this afternoon on the club ground at 4.30 p.m.:—Goal—Jameson; backs—Wolfe and Clark; halves—Sandford, Hanson and Battie; forwards—Danby, Rutherford, Graham, Russell and Crouch.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, 20th November, 10.10 a.m.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND MISSIONS.

The French Minister of Finance denies the contention of the Secretary of the Chinese Committee that the Government has agreed that no indemnity shall be paid to missions for losses incurred in China. M. Waldeck Rousseau supports the former.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 18th November.

SOUTH AFRICA—CONCLUSION OF TREASON TRIALS.

The South African treason trials have been brought to a conclusion at Mafeking. Five death sentences have been pronounced, and twelve more Boer leaders have been banished from South Africa.

LONDON, 18th November.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

H.E. Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador to America and the Hon. John Hay, United States Secretary of State, have signed the new Nicaraguan Canal treaty.

MARQUIS ITO IN FRANCE.

President Lebeuf has given a luncheon in honour of the visit of Marquis Ito.

THE REINFORCES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Twenty-first Lancs have been ordered to the Cape. Vast numbers of recruits will arrive in South Africa towards the end of December, each man being provided with a spare horse. In addition to these, pack animals, pompons and galloping Maxim's figure largely in the reinforcements to be sent forward.

STRANGE DEATH AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

BARTENDER'S BODY FOUND IN A LAUNDRY TANK.

At six o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of Joseph Daniel Richards, the head barman in the Hongkong Hotel, was found in a laundry tank situated in the courtyard between the old and new parts of the building. Shortly before six o'clock a frightened coolie went to the room of Mr. Haines, the manager of the hotel, and told him that he had seen the tank. Haines hurriedly followed the coolie to the place, and found the dead bar-tender lying on his back, stretched out just as though he had carelessly lain down in the tank. A large pool of blood had gathered round his head. Mr. Haines at once telephoned to the Central Police Station the news of the occurrence, and a dead-box in charge of an European constable was sent down to the hotel, whence the body of the unfortunate man was removed to the mortuary. Dr. Bell examined it, and found a large wound three or four inches long across the back of the head, caused probably by striking against the edge of the tank. Death was due to fracture of the skull.

It is not exactly known how Richards came by his death. His room is forty feet above the tank, on the second floor of the east wing, and in front of it is a parapet three-and-a-half feet high. To get over this balcony he must have climbed on top and either fallen or jumped over. As he could only have reached the tank by a jump, the latter theory appears the likeliest one.

Mr. Haines left him at half-past eleven on Tuesday night attending to his duties in the bar, and he is supposed to have gone straight to bed when business finished for the night at twelve o'clock. When picked up yesterday morning he was only partly dressed and wore a pair of slippers, but no socks. The assumption therefore seems clear that he had just left his bed.

Richards was a Gosport (Hampshire) man, and was 31 years of age. He came to Hongkong from Shanghai, where he had been most carefully into this subject. Experiments have been carried out to show the Chinese that the disinfection does not spoil or destroy their silk, but it seems impossible to convince the Chinese of the utility of this measure.

I have called you together today so that we may discuss this once again and settle finally our mode of procedure. Time is slipping by, and unless the work is set in hand at once in will not be accomplished before the next plague season is again upon us.

Mr. BROWN—You say this cleaning and fumigation is the result of experience; where has that experience been obtained?

THE PRESIDENT—The experience has been obtained almost wherever plague has previously existed—in Australia in Mauritius, in England, in Glasgow.

Mr. CHATHAM—I expect to hear from Mr. Lau Chuk Pak make some remarks, as he has been taking up an attitude rather in opposition to this subject, but with regard to this.

As you yourself have said, sir, it is obvious to everyone that some such measure as this must be adopted if we hope in any way to rid ourselves of plague, or to alleviate its attacks in this Colony. I hope very much that the remarks which fell from H.E. the Governor of the laying of the foundation stone of the Tung Wu Hospital on Monday will be widely read and pondered over by the Chinese. Another point they must bear in mind is that though it may not affect their trade with China, as there are no quarantine restrictions in that country, against any trade from infected places, it does have an embargo placed upon it by every port its vessels touch at. That ought to apply to all the Chinese who are interested in business.

FOOTBALL.

The following team of the Hongkong Football Club will play H.M.S. *Redpole* this afternoon on the club ground at 4.30 p.m.:—Goal—Jameson; backs—Wolfe and Clark; halves—Sandford, Hanson and Battie; forwards—Danby, Rutherford, Graham, Russell and Crouch.

FILIPINO RUNS AMUCK.

STARS THREE CHINAMEN.

Some sensation was caused in the Hunghom Docks on Tuesday by an exciting incident which occurred on board the steamer *Elcano*, at present docked for repairs. One of the seamen on this vessel, a Filipino named Florentino Abad, met a Chinese boilermaker in one of the passages. Though narrow, there was room enough for both to pass, and the Chinaman was proceeding on his way when the Filipino put his hand on his hand and forced him back. The Chinaman resented this interference, and again essayed to pass, whereupon the Filipino became suddenly enraged, and picking up a chisel, the nearest weapon to his hand, stabbed the other in the head, inflicting a severe cut. The Chinaman turned and ran, closely followed by the now maddened sailor. He darted up the companion-way leading from between-decks, and down which a Chinese carpenter was coming. Seeing his original antagonist out of immediate reach the Filipino turned upon the second man and stabbed him almost through the thigh of the left leg. The man dropped, and the Filipino rushed on deck, where he stabbed a third Chinaman in the back, between the shoulders. The entire body

matter, because, though it does not directly touch them at present, yet it undoubtedly will do so to affect very seriously the trade of this Colony. The time almost everyone says when we begin an investigation after the plague has begun is—"What is the use of waiting until the thing has begun?" Why did you not do this before it began? Why were you not ready for it?" We want to take these measures in order to be ready for it, and the inconvenience caused to the people generally, I am sure, is only a fraction of a portion of what they will suffer in regard to what it matters, go on as present—unless these measures are not adopted. I therefore fully endorse the proposal to take steps at once in connection with these measures and proceed with the general disinfection.

Mr. Fung Wa-Chun.—As you will see from the correspondence I had with the Medical Officer of Health on the subject, I do not oppose the by-law in principle, but I certainly suggest that it should be carried out in such a way as not to cause the Chinese annoyance. Mr. Fung Wa-Chun has got some details drawn up, and so I will let that matter to him.

Mr. Fung Wa-Chun.—I have a few suggestions. The Chinese in Hongkong do not see the benefit of cleansing and disinfecting or fumigating, and I think it is our duty to show them what use this fumigation will be, and also to see that the work is carried out in a way to suit them. There are certain objections from the Chinese, and I am of opinion that these objections could be met. First of all, tents should be put up immediately in front of houses that are to be cleansed and disinfected. Ladies—Chinese ladies, small-footed ladies, and children should not be expected to be turned out of their houses and marched from street to street to the matches proposed to be erected by the Medical Officer of Health at the end of certain streets or in the compound of the Police Station at Wan Chai. That removes the first objection of the Chinese. To march Chinese ladies to the bath-houses used by coolies is unreasonable, and I, as the representative on this Board of the Chinese, cannot support any thing which I think is a hardship to the Chinese. I would also suggest that three days notice be given to the inmates of the houses that are to be cleansed and disinfected. People going out of the Colony, if they happen to live in the prescribed districts, should be allowed to take their things away—that is, if they mean to leave the Colony, and not simply to go from one district to another. Sick people's houses should be allowed to stand over, and the hours for cleansing and fumigating should be from ten till four. The Medical Officer of Health suggests from nine till twelve, and from two till five. I know, being Chinese, what hours will suit the Chinese best. On rainy days no work should be carried out by the officers of the Board. What I ask for the Chinese is a very small thing. The Board can meet them, and I hope it will meet them.

Mr. BREWIN.—I think we are unanimously agreed that this cleansing and disinfection must be carried out on something like the lines proposed. The only question now before us is to consider the details of this scheme. The Chinese have asked here some questions and have raised certain objections. These questions should be answered by the Board, and not simply by the Medical Officer of Health. I think suggestions should be considered in detail by the Board and we should do our best to meet the wishes of the Chinese without interfering with the effectiveness of our work. All questions of detail can best be considered in committee, and I recommend that we should take the questions raised by Mr. Lau Chu Pak in his minutes addressed to Dr. Clark and deal with them in detail, and then, having considered them, go through the report presented by the majority of the committee. I think that would be the most reasonable way. I beg therefore to move that the report of the sub-committee be referred to a committee of the whole Board, and be considered now.

The President.—You move that the Board resolve itself into a committee?

Mr. BREWIN.—Yes.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK.—I second that.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried, the Board immediately thereafter going into committee and considering the entire subject in detail.

On the Board resuming, Dr. CLARK moved that all that part of the City east of Garden Road and all that part of the west of Eastern Street be declared districts within which house-to-house visitation shall be conducted by the officers of the Board, and such houses cleansed and disinfected that the officers appointed to supervise the work be Inspectors, Biddle, Wooley, and Pinner; and that the Board leave it to the President and the Medical Officer of Health, as a committee, to select the temporary officers who have been advertised for to assist in the work of supervision.

The motion was put to the meeting in its entirety and carried.

The work is to commence on Monday, and the hours will be from nine till twelve and from two till five. Mr. Fung Wa-Chun's suggestion in this respect not having been adopted.

HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY, LTD.

The following is the report for presentation to shareholders of the first annual general meeting to be held at the Company's Office, No. 20, Des Voeux Road, at noon, on Monday, the 25th November.

ACCOUNTS.

The net profit after paying all working expenses is \$8,644.58, and the balance remaining at profit and loss account after deducting interim dividend and consulting committee's fee \$8,124.00 paid on 24th April, 1901, which together with interest received \$5,758.58, which together gives a total of \$13,327.58 which with the approval of the shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

Consulting committee and auditor's fees \$75.00

Final dividend of 6 per cent. making 12 per cent. for the year \$3,510.00

Write off Goodwill \$1,500.00

Furniture \$70.00

Wauchope Pipe and Staging 53.48

Carry forward to new account 25.98

Total \$5,837.57

BOATS.

The new steam water-boat built by Messrs. Bailey & Murphy for the company was delivered in the month of August and is giving every satisfaction.

In view of the law, value at which the boats taken over from Mr. J. W. Kew, stand in the company's books, the Consulting Committee has not considered it necessary to write off anything this year.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Liao Tze San and Cheung Sui Ki retire from the Committee but being single offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts who offers himself for re-election.

LLIAO TSZE SAN, Chairman.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1901.

MACAO.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, 18th November.

THE EXTENSION OF MACAO.

It is matter for regret that the writer of the paragraph in the *Universal Gazette*, reprinted in your issue of the 1st instant, before endeavouring to belittle the Portuguese nation, when commenting upon the news of the reported negotiations for the extension of Macao's boundaries, did not make certain of his facts before committing himself to public print. His statement, which is a very mischievous one, has therefore evoked the righteous indignation of your Portuguese contemporary, *O Povo*, which published a travesty of the animadversions on the Portuguese nation in its leader of the 9th instant. That the glamour of the ancient glory of Portugal yet surrounds its Far Eastern possession is a fact undoubted alike by impartial writers and its most morbid detractors. As the first European kingdom to have acquired a colony in the Orient by the skill and impetuosity of her world-famous navigators, Portugal can still hold up Macao before the present-day Powers and point with pride to her most cherished possession which she has tenaciously held through all the vicissitudes of her varied fortunes. The alleged desire to alienate Macao is, as argued by *O Povo*, inconsistent with a sought-for enlargement of its territory. Her desire for a re-adjustment of its boundaries is no idle ambition for territorial aggrandizement. There are good reasons why a proper delimitation of its frontiers is of importance to the Colony, and not the least among those reasons, so far as the writer can judge, is the improvement and better control of the fiscal and economic conditions of the port. For, as has been previously stated in your columns, one can hardly conceive that for purposes of strategy in present-day political questions Macao will play any important part for its possessors.

Without any sea-borne trade of her own, Macao need not be called upon to fulfil the purpose of a naval base for Portugal. Indeed, such a necessity does not exist for her. However valuable as a half-way house it might be were it in the possession of a Power the bulk of whose trade interest centre in South China, it cannot be said to be so for Portugal.

As has been pointed out elsewhere, the cession of the district round about Macao should form a contributory factor towards the promotion of peace between the Western Powers, and likewise remove from the shoulders of the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwangs the incubus for the suppression of piracy which it has been found too great a task to carry out effectively. With the agricultural district of Hengchuan or such portion of it as may be advisable to cede to Macao as its hinterland, there should be created a buffer territory wherein the covetous eye of aggressive imperialistic ambition may not be allowed to rest. It should serve China's ends to create such a buffer region. By herself Portugal of to-day cannot, admittedly, be impartially considered as a factor either among the military or naval Powers of modern times. Nevertheless, there can be reckoned as her backer-up her ancient ally, upon whose interest more than that of any other nation should devolve the grateful task of maintaining and supporting the dignity of the sovereignty of the Portuguese colony so tragically established beyond historical doubt in 1842.

Regarding Macao's extension from an ally's point of view, its enlargement must redound to England's gain. With any other but a friendly power for its next-door neighbour, actively pressing its trade interests under the operation of a restrictive protective tariff, Hongkong's trade would have to face a formidable competitor in times of peace, while in the event of hostilities it would remain in too close, and consequently dangerous proximity with its foe. It is matter of history that without Macao the early exponents of British commerce in China could never have found the resting place on their expulsion from Canton, nor such a convenient foothold or so favourable a point of vantage for the later settlement of that most flourishing colony of Hongkong—the key of South China. So much for history. To revert to the injustice of the Portuguese to the Chinese. The attribution to them of a desire to part with Macao for a money consideration, because of its impracticability, is as untrue as the statement is calculated to belittle the prestige of the Portuguese nation. It is not my purpose here to discuss the merits of the sources of Macao's revenue, but that its Budget furnishes no ground to justify the false allegation of the disposal of the Colony is proved beyond a doubt. The following figures of its revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1901-1902, abstracted from the Colonial Estimates published in the *Boletim Oficial* of the 16th inst. will amply demonstrate the force of the argument that instead of being a burden to the mother country, Macao is able to assist the home exchequer with surplus money of its own raising.

The estimated revenue is \$920,522.00 expenditure is 466,159.90

£114,362.03

or a surplus of estimated revenue over expenditure of \$201,192.03 for the current year. Besides Macao, there are two other Colonies that are self-supporting: these are the Cape Verde Islands and St. Thomas and Prince. But the gratifying features about the Macao figures is that her surplus revenue is approximately as large as the balances of the other two colonies combined. Moreover, were it not for the constant drain made upon its Treasury, by the resourcelessness of Timor, due almost entirely to the neglect of her vast mineral and agricultural possibilities, Macao would now have been much the better off by hundreds of dollars, which might go a long way to improve the condition of the approach to its sited harbour. Herein is to be found the crucial

question of Macao's value to its possessors. Could the stolid indifference of the Portuguese Ministry be made but to bend to the pressure of local public opinion and the oft reiterated counsels of those best able to advise, not excepting its successive Governors, the trade of the port, in its relation to the West River especially, and following the abolition of all harbour dues, might reasonably have increased could it have offered deeper anchorage and a better "runway." Before concluding, the lie must be emphatically given to any statement that Macao is "in the market." As it has been shown, whatever it might have been in the past, it is no white elephant at the present time. And there is every indication that, taking the appreciable rise in the value of house property as a safe guide—a rise brought about by capital attracted hither from without—there may be a return of its ancient prosperity that should still be further promoted should the early date and the abolition of all manner of obnoxious farms so inimical to the rudimentary principles of Free Trade be brought about.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 20th November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CAPSIMUM MURDERS.

Kwok Tak Kung, Kwok Tsai Po, and Chan Yat were charged with having on 13th August at Capsimum, in the waters of the Colony, murdered one Chan Shap Ng. They pleaded not guilty.

The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C.) instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; and Messrs. M. W. Shad and E. Sharp, barristers-at-law, instructed by Mr. O. D. Thomson solicitor, appeared for the accused.

The following jury was empanelled:—H. A. Burke, H. W. Fortescue, N. K. Davison, P. Hardman, H. M. Michael, C. O. G. Herman, F. E. C. George.

The Acting Attorney-General in opening the case said that the first witness whom he should call was Cheung Chan Luk, man who had taken some part in the affair and had turned King's evidence. That witness would tell the jury that he was a shrimp-boatman living at Capsimum and that on the 13th of August about 9 o'clock in the morning the first prisoner Kwok Tak Kung invited him to take part in an attack upon a boat. The conversation took place in the first prisoner's house at Capsimum. The latter said, "Attack the boat, there are a few men in it." The first prisoner said, "Come on." The second also said to the witness, "Come on, you got some men" meaning apparently men to help in the meditated attack. Witness replied, "No." It appeared that while that conversation took place the second prisoner Kwok Tsai Po was also present. About an hour afterwards Kwok Tak brought the third prisoner Chan Yat to the matched, but no conversation of any moment took place between these two. The first prisoner on the same day seemed to have gone to Tai-kok-tui by himself in a boat, returning about midnight on the morning of the 12th. About noon of that day the three prisoners and Cheung Chan Luk went in the first prisoner's boat to Tai-kok-tui, arriving there between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. There they anchored close to the boat which was subsequently attacked. They spent the night there. On the following day, the boat which was attacked sailed away at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the direction of Capsimum and shortly afterwards the prisoners got their boat under weigh and followed. There were altogether six men on the latter craft. The prisoners' boat did not follow the other right into Capsimum but anchored in an adjacent bay. The second prisoner went overland to see where the objective of their attack was anchored and coming back reported her to be lying near the Customs House. It should be mentioned that the prisoners' boat had towed a dinghy all the way. About 11 p.m. on 13th August the occupants of the prisoners' boat got into the dinghy and rowed round to the bay where the boat which they designed to attack was anchored. According to the evidence, three of them were armed—the first and second prisoners with revolvers and the third with a knife. When their boat neared the other the second prisoner got into the water with a knife with the view of cutting the anchor rope of the latter. There were good many boats anchored in the vicinity and the idea in the minds of those people was apparently to set the boat adrift and let it away from there to a place where they would be able to dispose more easily of the people on board. The second prisoner, it would appear, did cut the rope, and therewith the crew of the dinghy tried to tow the boat away. Unfortunately their attempt resulted in a certain amount of scraping and bumping which woke up the occupants of that and the other boat. As to what took place subsequently, the evidence of Chan Luk and the other witnesses did not tally in all details, but there was, the Acting Attorney-General said, a story of indignant protest in the German press. The dock labourers at Rouen, in France, urged convening a congress of European dockers for the purpose of adopting the Dutch proposal to boycott British shipping, and thus compel the termination of the war.

THE PROPOSED BRITISH BOYCOTT ON THE CONTINENT.

Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh speech dealing with the British operations in South Africa has evoked a storm of indignation in the German press.

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THE DUTCH CONSUL IN DURBACH.

Reuter's Agency reports that, at the instance of Great Britain, the Government of the Netherlands has given the Dutch Consul-General at Pratson (Herr F. J. D. Nieuwenhuis) an indefinite leave of absence from his post for assisting the Boer spy Broekhuizen, who was recently executed at Johannesburg.

THE REFUGEE CAMPES.

The Rt. Rev. R. John Percival, Bishop of Hereford, Canice Gore of Westminster, and others have appealed to the Government to review all the concentration of Boer refugees from their present locations in different parts of South Africa to healthy seaside places.

RECALCITRANTS AND THEIR BANK BALANCES.

The bank balances of a number of recalcitrant burghers who are still in the field have been attached, in pursuance of the proclamation made in Lord Kitchener's proclamation calling upon all Boers to disarm and surrender.

THE CAPE COLONY CAMPAIGN.

The slow progress of the British campaign in the Cape Colony, conducted by Lieutenant-General Sir John Denison French against the Boer raiders and their rebel supporters, is attributable to the fact that the commandants, which are said to number about 2,500 members, constantly scatter when hard-pressed, and re-unite elsewhere at a later date. The British operations against the rebels in the Cape now extend from Herschell, in the extreme north-east, to Oosterbaai, in the north-west (a distance of about 600 miles); from Oosterbaai south-east to Montagu (400 miles); and thence easterly (400 miles) to the Transkei—practically the whole of Cape Colony, except the coastal towns.

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RAIDERS ATTACK BRITISH TRANSPORTS.

It transpired that while the British transports Suez and Kent were recently lying in Hoochie's Bay (Saldanha) on the west coast of Cape Colony, about 70 miles from Capetown, a number of Boer raiders tried to secure command of the narrow entrance to the harbour.

The capture of the transports managed to signal for assistance to the gunboat Portridge, which was cruising in the vicinity. Immediately the Portridge opened fire, shelling the raiders, who dispersed island.

LONDON, 25th October.

THE GUANA BOUNDARY.

The Governments of Great Britain and Brazil have requested King Victor Emanuel III of Italy to arbitrate in connection with the questions at issue, relating to the Guana boundary.

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH.

The Swedish Expedition to the Antarctic, commanded by Dr. Otto Nordenstjöld, will shortly conduct operations in the Weddell quadrant of the Antarctic circle. The party consists of 24 men, including 10 Norwegians and 14 Englishmen.

LONDON, 25th October.

THE SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HONGKONG, 23rd September, 1901.

TSANG FOO & CO.

SAM WING HING

COAL MERCHANTS.

NO. 48, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 328.

HONGKONG, 23rd September, 1901.

YEE SAN G & CO.

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have always on hand

LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Address—Care of Messrs. KWONG SANG & CO.

No. 144, DES VŒUX ROAD.

[583]

PORTLAND CEMENT.

J. B. WHITE & BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HOLLID

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ARRIVED P.M. S.S. "ROSETTA MARU" after
FIVE WEEKS successful Season in
Manila.

**THE EMPIRE
COMEDY CO.**
OPENING NIGHT
FRIDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Management beg to state that this is a
clean and refined Entertainment given by the
best Australian Artists selected from the
largest Theatres and Variety Halls there, and
is nothing at all approaching vulgarity
allowed on the Stage.

Our Magnificent First Part bristling with
Gems of Song and Dance,

Our Beautiful Ballets,
Our Exciting Quartette,
Our Latest American Cake Walks and
Laughter Ditties.

Our Talented Musical Duo,

Our Screaming Farces and Sketches;

All go to make this the Strongest and Best
Organization ever brought to the East.

21 ARTISTES. 21

12 YOUNG & TALENTED LADIES. 12

READ THEIR NAMES:

Miss EMMIE SMITH Coon Specialist
Julie CLEVELAND Soprano
MAUD ALBERT Mezzo Soprano
JASIE THORNE Serio Comico
Florence & Adelaine Musical Artists
LITTLE HARMONSTON Solo Tea Dancer
Amy BAILEY
Ruth D'VIR
Doris TINELAY Dancers
Phoebe B. BILLY Queen of Clubs
Oily PATNES
Madame JEANNETTE
Mr. J. LEON
H. HUHAM
H. MEDICAL
Steve ADSON Comedians

Gus GREGORY Comedians and
Walter HORLEY Acrobats
Felix WYLIE Interlocutor and
E. H. BANYARD Manager
L. H. DRAKEFORD Musical Director

FULL ORCHESTRA.

Doors Open at 9 P.M.
Curtain Rises at 9.30.

PRICES AS USUAL ... \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Members of H.M.'s Service or the American
Service in Uniform Half-price to Second and
Back Seats.

Box Plan at THE ROBINSON PIANO
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1901. [2969]

THE MUSICAL EVENT OF THE
SEASON.

ONE GRAND CONCERT.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1901.
at 9.15 P.M.

HER JOHANN MARQUARDT,
VIOLINIST.

MADAME BREITSCHUCK-
MARQUARDT,
THE CELEBRATED HARPIST.

PRICES ... \$3 and \$2.

Seats may be booked at THE ROBINSON
PIANO COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1901. [2971]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY),

the 21st NOVEMBER, at 2.30 P.M., at
No. 36, MORRISON HILL ROAD, Wan Chai.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

(Full particulars in Catalogue.)

On View from WEDNESDAY, the 20th
November.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1901. [2914]

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On View from WEDNESDAY, the 20th
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TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

Catalogues will be issued on THURSDAY,
the 21st instant.

The sale of this collection offers an opportunity
to secure specimens of Japanese Art
becoming rarer every day.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [2924]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at
the request of the Chinese Authorities
she now lives at Canton Harbour will be
held at PUBLIC AUCTION at 11 A.M. on
FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at the Custom
House, Canton.

Her dimensions are:—

Length ... 95 ft.

Breadth ... 15 ft. 5 in.

Depth ... 7 ft.

Tonnage ... 55.83 tons.

The Steamer may be inspected any time on
application, and will be at purchaser's risk from
the fall of the hammer.

TERMS:—Cash.

F. A. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Canton, 18th November, 1901. [2953]

NOTICE.

ANY OUTSTANDING CLAIMS against
the R. A. O. B. LODGE, Hongkong,
should be sent to QUARTERMASTER-SER-
GEANT SMITH, R.A., on or before the 15th
December, 1901.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1901. [2954]

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER
BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE above Company is prepared to supply
the shipping in Hongkong with PURE
and FILTERED WATER both for food and
drinking.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,
Manager.

20, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1901.

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Hongkong, 18th December, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE R. A. O. B. LODGE, Hongkong,
should be sent to QUARTERMASTER-SER-
GEANT SMITH, R.A., on or before the 15th
December, 1901.

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Hongkong, 31st August, 1897.

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at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [244]

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SPORT AND ANECDOTE.

BY AN OLD FOYER.

A PATRICIAN HOME OF SPORT.

It is announced that the annual Rugby football match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge will be played during December at the Queen's Club, West Kensington. This enclosure is often mentioned in the newspapers, but I doubt if the majority of my readers have any conception what a handsome ground this is, and what a palatial club has raised its head within a couple of miles of Hyde Park corner. When the Prince's Rackets and Tennis Club was handed over to the builders for the site of the present Cadogan Square and Lennox Gardens, another athletic club for aristocrats became an essential in the Metropolis. Indeed the case was urgent, for an angry crowd had wrecked the Little Bridge arena, where the contests between Oxford and Cambridge were decided from 1869 to 1887, and Little Bridge was moreover required by a railway company for sidings. Hence a company was formed, and the directorate was so fortunate to secure the freehold of what was known as the Queen's Field at Kensington. The late Earl of Wharncliffe became the president, and by a resolution of Queen Victoria this new venture was called the Queen's Club. Indeed the most august sovereign was good enough to adorn the premises with a portrait of herself, and the success and the standing of the concern were assured when the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge entered into an undertaking to play their great football matches and to hold their annual athletic sports at this rendezvous. I have never seen any exact measurement of the club's property, but I estimate that there are about 15 acres, and the place cannot have cost less than £100,000. Oxford and Cambridge also play their annual matches at Rackets and lawn-tennis at the Queen's, and indeed all the great racquets championships are decided there, as well as the amateur championship of the old royal game of tennis. All the covered court championships under the laws of lawn-tennis are brought to issue on these premises, and perhaps I need hardly remind my good friends that the Corinthians use the football ground for their matches in London, save when they are kind enough to turn out at the Crystal Palace for the Sheriff of London's Charity Shield. The members consist entirely of the rich and leisured classes, an overwhelming proportion being University men officers of the United Services, and public school boys, as these good folk are not called upon to pay the entrance fee of £5. 5s. The annual subscription varies from £1. 1s. for members abroad up to £5. 5s. for gentlemen residing in London. Thus it will be seen that the Queen's is quite the patrician home of sport in the capital of the British Empire, and has a much more universal appreciation of our pastimes than Lord's, Ranelagh, Hurlingham, or Sheen House, where specific games only are practised.

THE ATHLETIC TRACK.

Just let us glance round the club. A fine sweep of level grass, not less than nine acres in extent, is surrounded by a running-track. In order that this cinder-path might be one-third of a mile in circumference, the executive bought another plot of land. The path was actually laid out according to the design and under the superintendence of committees from the Universities. The subsoil being light, and the track well drained, with the surface admirably kept, the path is certainly one of the fastest in England. It may not be quite so fast as that of the London Athletic Club at Stamford Bridge, nor perhaps as sheltered, but some capital time has been made upon the Queen's Club oval. For instance, W. Fitzherbert, Gilbert Jordan and C. J. B. Monypenny ran 440 yards in less than 50 sec., while that most unfortunate miler, the great Cantab, the Rev. W. E. Lutyns, covered his favourite distance in 4 min. 19.4-sec., and F. S. Horan, who is now a chaplain of the fleet in the Mediterranean at Malta, three miles in 14 min. 3-sec. The Oxford and Cambridge sports have been decided at Queen's since March, 1888, while we must not forget that Yale faced the Dark Blues here in 1894, and that Harvard and Yale met Oxford and Cambridge in that most sensational match of 1899, when the Rev. H. W. Workman (now a curate down in Hampshire) won the odd event, and gave the Englishmen a victory which has so recently been neutralised at New York.

PALATIAL PREMISES.

Lawn-tennis was first played on the new ground in May, 1887, but the gigantic club buildings which overlook the sword and the track were not opened until the end of January in the following year. The central pavilion faces the east, and has a large club-room running its whole length in the front, and this of course is substantially and handsomely furnished. Attached to the central pavilion by covered ways are the tennis courts on the north side and the rackets courts on the south, while on the west are the covered courts for lawn-tennis, in addition to the twenty or thirty grass courts out-of-doors. Nor must it be forgotten that behind the racket courts lies an asphalt rink, 3,000 square yards in extent, which, of course, is used for rink-tennis, and is easily flooded in winter for skating on ice. There are also such conveniences as a cricket pitch, a billiard-room, a fives court, and, if memory serves me right, a squash-racket court. I must say that I have never seen a club in any part of the world which can afford such a variety of exercise, and which is so admirably fitted up even in baths and dressing-rooms. The tennis courts are certainly among the best to be found, and designed by one architect, erected by one builder at the same time with similar materials, the pair may truly be regarded as twins. Tennis courts are so notoriously unlike, that this is a great advantage to members, and we have the authority of the Badminton book on the game for the

assertion that these courts, in common with five others, "most nearly approach perfection with regard to dimensions, light, and relative 'pace' of walls and floor." As I need hardly point out, the latter is most important in any ball game, for the way the ball comes off the sides of the court and rises from the patent cement floor are vital. The design of the east court is a luxurious reading and smoking-room, from which the game can be watched in comfort while when so desired it is convenient for a pleasant table game. It was in this court that the amateur championship was instituted in 1880, and as the title is open to entrants from all parts of the world the winner can pride himself that he has not won a guinea or cheap honour. In all probability rackets is the result of playing five in a tennis court, and certainly it is a grand game for the young and the active. The courts at Queen's are fast and well lighted, with an excellent gallery for the spectators in a great match. The covered lawn-tennis courts interested me immensely, for I have never played that game under a roof. There is plenty of light for lobbing if you are driven to that extremity, while the floor is stained green and the sides of the court are hung with baize curtains in the place of wire netting, so that the balls fall-dead, and the baize forms a refreshing background to the eye. When the floor was first laid it consisted of blocks of wood on felt, but the felt did not prove a sufficiently firm substratum, so that the floor was relaid with the wood, and this was gripped in the hand like a wooden ball and thrown from an 8ft. 6in. square. To pitch an unwieldy object of such a weight over 41 yards is to my mind a greater feat than throwing a cricket ball 150 yards, although such a distance as this has yet to be accomplished.

London, 19th October.

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well polished, tell your
Valet or the Maid to ask
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NISHES.

WALTONIAN CREAM
WHITE & BLACK.

IANINE MOSCOWITE
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OF
DENTISTRY

AT
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
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Hongkong, 15th September, 1899. [2345]

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MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
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RELIANCE CROWN
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X. INUZUKA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1891. [2776]

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CHINESE
SOLDIER"
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OTHER SKETCHES.

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BOUND IN CHINESE STYLE.

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Hongkong, 8th November, 1901. [284]

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Hongkong, 27th July, 1897. [1660]

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NO. 4, WEST TERRACE, HONGKONG.

Will be glad to send STAMPS on applica-

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STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.

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Mounted as CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, with CHINESE GREETINGS
Stamped in real Gold in Chinese Characters with English Translations.

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A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

Plenty chance, large gain;

Dollar comes all same rain;

Wishing you Happiness and Longevity

Success Crown your Undertakings

My chin chin in Hongkong

Makes you happy and strong

Everything as you wish

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IXION"	On 21st November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUGALION"	On 25th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 5th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	On 15th December.

HEOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 26th November.
LONDON	"ACHILLES"	On 10th December.
LONDON	"GLAUCUS"	On 24th December.
LONDON	"DEUGALION"	On 7th January.
LONDON	"PELEUS"	On 21st January.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"IXION"	On 15th December.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"PATROCLUS"	On 15th January.

The S.S. "IXION" left SINGAPORE on the 15th inst., a.m., and is due in Hongkong on the 21st inst., a.m.

For Freight, apply to

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AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

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MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
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ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1901,
at 1 p.m., the Company's Steamship
"ERNEST SIMONS," Captain Vuquier, with
Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave
this port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with
the s.s. "Oceanic," which vessel takes on her
Passengers and Mail leaving that port on the
14th December direct to Suez, Port Said, and
Marsa.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon,
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.,
Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 1st
December. (Parcels are not to be sent on board;
they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's
Office.

P. DE CHAMP MORIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1901.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"STUTTGART."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception of
Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being
handed and stored at their risk into the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
4 p.m., TO DAY, 18th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All shrimping packages must be sent in the
Godowns and notice of same sent to this Office
before the 28th instant, or claims in connection
therewith will not be recognized.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1901.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG."

having arrived from the above ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed
that their Goods will be delivered from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after NOON, the 22nd instant, will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense into
Godowns at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BRAEMAR."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for countersigna-
ture, and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1901.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Amara, British str., 1,566. Mattock, Nov. 14.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Anping Maru, Jap. str., 1,052. Atsumi, Nov. 16.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Athenian, British str., 2,424. Mowatt, Nov. 14.

C. P. E. Co.

Braemar, British str., 2,316. Watt, Nov. 15.

Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Chowtao, German str., 1,115. Muller, Nov. 20.

Melchers & Co.

Dajia Maru, Japanese str., 900. Saito, Nov. 20.

M. B. Kaisha

Dawson, Ger. str., 1,037. Textor, Nov. 20.

Butterfield & Swire

Drs. Hans Jurg. Kier, Norw. str., 691. Larsen,

Nov. 18. A. R. Mart

Duke of Fife, British str., 3,547. Cox, Nov. 18.

Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Eloane, American str., 510. Altonaze, Sept. 3.

Bras & Co.

Emma, German str., 1,081. Samuelson, Nov. 19.

Emaraider, British str., 968. McGinty, Nov. 17.

Graf, German cruiser, 1,300 tons. Sgms. Comdr.

Hilbrand, at Shanghai

General Alava, American gunboat, 1,300 tons.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. F. Haley, at Manila

Gremitschky, Russian gunboat, 1,092 tons. 2

guns, 2,500 h.p., Capt. Smirnov, at Shanghai

Gromod, Russian battleship, 12,412 tons. 26

guns, 14,500 h.p. at

Gueric, French cruiser, 8,291 tons. Capt. D.

Sury, at

Hansa, German cruiser, 6,800 tons. 30 guns. Capt. Pusdien, at Shanghai

Helena, American gunboat, 8 guns, 1,998 h.p.

Comdr. R. R. Ingles, at

Iltis, German gunboat, 1,000 tons. 10 guns.

Lient.-Comdr. Schamer, at Canton

Isla de Luzon, American gunboat, Comdr. J. K.

Cogswell, at Manila

Jaguar, German gunboat, 200 tons. 10 guns.

Comdr. Berger, at Touki

Kaisers August, German cruiser, 6,311 tons.

20 guns, 14,000 h.p. Capt. Stein, at

Hongkong

Kentucky, American battleship, 11,550 tons.

Capt. G. H. Stockton, at Hongkong

Korevets, Russian cruiser, 9 guns, 2,100 h.p.

Capt. Sillmann, at Taku

Kersaint, French gun-vessel, 12 guns, 2,200

h.p. Capt. de Motte du Portail, at

Singapore

Lion, French gunboat, 740 tons, 4 guns, 500

h.p. Capt. Frost, at

Luchs, German gunboat, 850 tons, 10 guns.

Comdr. Heschnhardt, at

Mandjou, Russian cruiser, 14 guns, 1,400 h.p.

Capt. Kachaloff, at Newchawang

Manila, American gunboat, 2 guns, 750 h.p.

Comdr. T. H. Stevens, at Manila

Mareo, Italian cruiser, 3 guns, Captain

Pao, en route for Hongkong

Maria Theresa, Austrian cruiser, 5,900 tons. 30

guns, Capt. Cosulich, at

Monsinook, American double-turret monitor,

4,000 tons, 1 gun, 4,050 h.p., Capt. Speyers,

at Canton

Moncayo, American gunboat, 6 guns, 850 h.p.

Comdr. F. M. Wise, at Taku

Monterey, American monitor, Capt. G. W.

Pitman, at Shanghai

Navarin, Russian battleship, 2 guns, 1,150 h.p.

Capt. Beklemishev, at

New York, American flagship, 8,200 tons, 24

guns, Capt. M. E. S. Mackenzie, at Cavite

New Orleans, American cruiser, Lieut.-Comdr.

Sprey, at Shanghai

Nive, French cruiser, 6,000 tons, Capt. Moroz-
zani, at Taku

Oly, French gunboat, 1,450 tons, 12 guns,

2,500 h.p., Capt. Jensen, at

Pascal,

